

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional rain. Temp. 66-83 (18-21). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 69-83 (20-23). LONDON: Partly cloudy, scattered showers. Temp. 61-80 (16-21). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 59-82 (15-21). CHANNELS: High. RAIN: Partly cloudy. Temp. 70-89 (21-26). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 70-87 (21-24). Yesterday's temp. 65-80 (18-21).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria ..... 7 1/2 ..... 9 1/2  
Belgium ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Brazil ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Canada ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
France ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Germany ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Greece ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Italy ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Japan ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Luxembourg ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Netherlands ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Norway ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Portugal ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Spain ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Sweden ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Switzerland ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
Turkey ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
U.S. Military ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
U.S. Navy ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
U.S. Air Force ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
U.S. Coast Guard ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
U.S. Marine Corps ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
U.S. Army ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
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U.S. Marine Corps ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2  
U.S. Army ..... 10 5/8 ..... 10 1/2

No. 27,589

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PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1971

Established 1887



**STORIC MEETING**—Emperor Hirohito of Japan is greeted by President Nixon, as the two heads of state meet first time, Sunday night, in Anchorage. Empress Nagako descends stairs from plane. Mrs. Nixon watches.

## Danish King at Airport to Greet Hirohito

### Emperor Thanks U.S. for Aid in Nixon Session

Robert B. Sepple Jr. CHORAS, Alaska, Sept. 27 (AP)—A President of the United States and an emperor of Japan met last night for the first time in history. The meeting place in a converted hangar chilly breeze midway between Washington and Tokyo.

Standing together on a small platform near the mouth of a cavernous structure and a battery of television cameras from both countries, President Nixon and Emperor Hirohito exchanged short, simple but warm tributes, then retired to a nearby house for photo and 35 minutes of intimate talks.

"In the past quarter-century," he told his guest, "we have seen a structure of political, cultural and economic ties which has grown between our two countries, and may this historic first meeting in the history of the world be the first of many more between the President of the United States and the Emperor of Japan, demonstrating for all to see a determination to come to a permanent friendship for the benefit of all the people of the world."

The diminutive, self-proclaimed emperor—immense dignity—expressed appreciation to Mr. Nixon, coming to Anchorage, Alaska, for his countrymen with assistance, materially, after the end of the restoration and building of the country.

Mr. Nixon, who had come by plane from Portland, Ore., yesterday and attended a reception given by former Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel, whom the President dismissed last year, only hours before the ceremony at Elmendorf, arrived at the hangar at 9:55 p.m. Mr. Nixon took his place at the head of the receiving line, which included Secretary of State William P. Rogers, national security adviser Henry Kissinger, and other officials.

Providing music and a martial presence, nearby Fort Richardson had sent an Army honor guard; the 21st Air Base Group at Elmendorf furnished an Air Force honor guard and a band and the



**WORLD TRAVELER**—Emperor Hirohito greeted by Danish King Frederik on arrival in Copenhagen last night.

attached some diplomatic importance to the visit. Mr. Nixon, in particular, hoped that the meeting—despite its brevity—would provide some symbolic counterweight to his recently friendly overtures to China, which have unsettled some Japanese officials, and emphasize anew his long-term commitment to Japanese-American friendship despite present quarrels over trade policy and other issues.

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### Police Arrest Youth With Bomb At Copenhagen

By John M. Lee COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27 (AP)—After a lapse of 50 years, Emperor Hirohito of Japan returned to Europe today for a nostalgic but whirlwind tour of seven countries in 16 days.

Although the trip seemed much like a sentimental journey, two Japanese youths protested the visit as a revival of Japanese militarism by showering the emperor's motorcade with leaflets in Danish and Japanese as he left Copenhagen airport. The youths were arrested. Another youth was seized as he unpacked a baton and yellow crash helmet from a knapsack.

[Late tonight, Reuters reported that still another youth, a Japanese, carrying a bomb in a knapsack, was arrested at the airport minutes before Emperor Hirohito arrived. Police said the bag also contained multi-pointed nails designed to puncture car tires; bags of red paint and a bag of gasoline.]

The 70-year-old Hirohito is the first reigning Japanese emperor to set foot on European soil.

**8-1/2 Hour Flight**  
The chartered DC-8 of Japan Air Lines landed just after 6:15 p.m., ending the 8-1/2 hour flight from Anchorage, Alaska.

The emperor, looking frail, blinked into the floodlights and waved as he left the aircraft followed by Empress Nagako. King Frederik IX of Denmark and Queen Ingrid were waiting at the bottom of the ramp.

About three steps from the bottom, the emperor, who is short, leaned forward eagerly to shake hands with the towering king, and, for a moment, it looked as if the emperor might fall. But the two men then walked off together, conversing, presumably in English.

The Danish welcome was friendly, if subdued. Small crowds dotted the route and several hundred persons crowded around the entrance of the Royal Hotel and applauded as the imperial couple arrived.

The stop in Denmark is regarded, for protocol purposes, as an informal visit, something of a rest stop after the long journey before beginning the rigors of a formal state occasion in Belgium on Wednesday. Thus there were no arrival statements and no guard of honor, and the king and queen left their guests at the airport.

As the visit is unofficial, the king had not planned even to go to the airport and had intended to send his 31-year-old daughter, Crown Princess Margrethe, but the king changed his mind after President Nixon flew 5,000 miles to greet the emperor during a refueling stop.

The king will be host to the emperor at lunch tomorrow at Fredensborg, his summer palace in the country.

On Wednesday, the party will leave for Belgium and will also visit France, Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and West Germany.

## IMF Head Bids 118 Members Help Erase Deficit of the U.S.

### 5th Monthly Trade Deficit For America

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Despite President Nixon's import surcharge, the U.S. balance of trade ran in the red for the fifth month in a row last month as Americans imported \$259.7 million more in goods than they exported.

The deficit was slightly improved from July, when it ran \$304 million. But the total deficit for 1971 so far stands at \$936.1 million, which compares with a \$3.2 billion surplus for the same period a year earlier.

The unfavorable trade figures were among the chief reasons for President Nixon's new economic policy announced Aug. 15. The policy includes a 10 percent added tax on most imports which the administration is using as a bargaining tool to seek a realignment of international currency rates to help correct the trade deficit.

The August trade figures had not been expected to show the effects of the surcharge because it was announced in mid-month and did not apply to goods that were in shipment at that time.

**Dampening Influence**  
Harold C. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, said the West Coast dock strike which began July 1 "continued to exercise a dampening influence on both exports and imports."

"There were few signs of diversion of exports to other ports," he said, "but diversion of imports to East Coast and Gulf ports, as well as to overland routes, was clearly evident."

The Commerce Department figures showed exports increased last month for the first time in three months, rising 5.2 percent to a total of \$3.6 billion.

Imports increased by 3.7 percent to \$3.9 billion. Mr. Passer said the increase in exports was supported by a rise in coal shipments from July levels, which were depressed because of the rail strike, by increased exports of automobiles to Canada, as well as aircraft and chemicals.

He said import strength was concentrated in consumer goods, gem diamonds and food. Imported steel machinery, lumber and iron ore decreased.

**U.K. Rejects Soviet Demand**

### 90 Russians Ordered Ousted Apparently Still in Britain

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UPI)—Two jets left for Moscow today apparently with none of the 90 Soviet officials Britain has ordered expelled for spying.

But the British government reiterated the expulsion orders still stand. It was London's first official reaction to the Soviet demand that the expulsion order be rescinded or Britain would face retaliation.

Last Friday, the 90 were given two weeks to leave the country. The Foreign Office also said 15 others, stationed in Britain but out of the country at the time, would be denied re-entry.

One Soviet trade official said his mission will "suffer" from a manpower shortage. Another said the British accusations were "impossible."

**KGB Agent Defected**

The British government, acting on information it said was provided by a Soviet secret police (KGB) agent who defected to Britain, charged the 105 were guilty of various acts of espionage. The Foreign Office yesterday and again today rejected demands by the Soviet government that the orders be rescinded.

But departure times for the 90 still in Britain remained undisclosed. A Russian plane landed in London and left again for Moscow today with no sign of them aboard.

The Soviet Aeroflot SU-312 en route from New York to Tokyo via London and Moscow, left less than half full, an airport official said. Most of the passengers had boarded in New York.

British European Airways said it also had a flight scheduled for Moscow today but that none of the expelled Russians were aboard. Most of the passengers appeared to be British businessmen. Aeroflot's next flight to the Soviet capital was set for tomorrow morning.

Political sources said Moscow may delay the departure of the



**MARKING HIS WORDS**—Karl Schiller, West German minister of economic affairs, speaking at opening of International Monetary Fund meeting yesterday in Washington.

## Brezhnev Met at Airport Politburo Reportedly Holds Urgent Parley

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (NYT)—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, reportedly held an urgent meeting at Vnukovo Airport today with other members of the party's ruling Politburo immediately upon returning from a visit to the Balkans.

The 64-year-old party leader returned to Moscow shortly after the arrival here of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose formal dinner with Soviet leaders tonight was postponed, reportedly at Soviet request.

There was no immediate indication whether the Politburo meeting at the airport was called to assess Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Yugoslavia and Eastern Europe, or events in China, or to take up such other pressing matters as Moscow's response to Britain's ouster of 105 Soviet representatives as spies. Because of the seriousness of the crisis with Britain, it has presumably had attention at the highest levels.

When Mr. Brezhnev flew in from Bulgaria at 4:30 p.m., East European newsmen at Vnukovo Airport reported seeing President Nikolai V. Podgorny, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and "virtually all other" members of the 15-man Politburo on hand to meet him. They went into the airport lounge and met for at least 30 minutes and possibly longer, East European sources said.

Observers noted that such a procedure was highly unusual and suggested that the Kremlin leaders were dealing with a matter of urgency, evidently having made preparations in advance for an emergency session.

Mr. Kosygin was reported by Indian sources to have informed Mrs. Gandhi on her arrival of the Soviet desire to put off the first round of her formal talks with the leadership and a formal state dinner until tomorrow.

**Ahead Last Friday**  
Mr. Brezhnev has been abroad since London announced its decision last Friday night to expel 90 Soviet representatives and to bar 15 others from returning.

The urgency of the meeting today raised speculation whether he wanted a chance to meet other Soviet leaders before final instructions were sent to New York for Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's scheduled meeting with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British foreign secretary.

The seven hours time difference between Moscow and New York would have permitted a message to be sent to Mr. Gromyko in time, if that were the topic of the Politburo discussions.

Indian sources said that Mrs. Gandhi, tired after her six-hour (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Revaluations, End of Surtax Are Proposed

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Against the background of the world monetary crisis and the threat of a trade war, the International Monetary Fund today opened its annual meeting and urged its 118 member nations to "make every effort to cooperate with the United States" in achieving an improvement in America's balance of payments.

IMF managing director Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, addressing the session, also urged the United States to remove the 10 percent surtax that President Nixon levied on imports on Aug. 15.

Mr. Schweitzer called on the members to work together toward currency realignment.

West German Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller, denying earlier reports that he had privately warned U. S. Treasury Secretary John Connally of possible German retaliation against hard-line American refusal to raise the price of gold, told the delegates:

"Perhaps we will not be able to get together this week on a unified plan, but I hope that as a result of our discussion we can express a joint will for solution of the problem."

Later Mr. Connally urged the conference, a joint session of the IMF and the World Bank, to "accord flexible, fair treatment to the dollar."

**Six Weeks of Crisis**  
The latest currency crisis came to a head six weeks ago when the United States suspended the convertibility of the dollar into gold, ending the system of international payments that had been in effect for the last 25 years.

This had the effect of floating all the world's major currencies against each other and has ended the stability of the fixed exchange rates that had obtained since World War II.

In his opening address, Mr. Schweitzer urged swift action to end the present instability. He said that prolongation of the currency floating and of the 10 percent surtax could result in "disorder and discrimination" as permanent features of international trade.

However, he remarked that the current crisis "affords a unique opportunity to strengthen the performance and structure of the international monetary system." He emphasized the need for long-term reforms and warned that this should not be lost sight of in haste to end the present instability.

He called for prompt agreement on a set of priorities and an agenda for dealing with the crisis but emphasized that the first priority should be establishment of new exchange rates and the "abolition of the temporary import surcharge imposed by the United States."

**Group of Ten Move**  
Yesterday, the Group of Ten, comprising the most powerful industrial nations in the IMF, agreed on a three-part agenda to attack just these problems.

Since voting power in the IMF is weighed according to the economic strength of the member nations, the Group of Ten has enough voting strength to insure adoption of its proposals.

A major obstacle to agreement has been the unwillingness of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### U.S. Reporter's Experience

## A Help-Wanted Plea by a U.K. Counterspy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Sept. 27 (NYT)—Foreign newsmen occasionally catch a glimpse of the workings of British counterespionage, especially journalists who have professional and social contacts with Soviet Embassy personnel.

A case involving this correspondent suggests how closely the Russians were being kept under surveillance in the mid-1960s.

The newsmen—an American—was having breakfast in his London flat one damp October morning in 1966 when a strange letter appeared from the War Office.

He was requested to call a certain telephone number, ask for a certain extension and make an appointment to see a man who shall be called Eldridge.

The correspondent made the appointment for later that morning and was told by the woman at the other end of the line to

be sure to bring the letter with him.

After parking his car, the journalist walked up the steps of the grimy building in Whitehall and was immediately ushered into the deeper recesses—a restricted area of nondescript offices and tweedy secretaries.

A uniformed guard unlocked the door of one nearly bare office at the end of a long corridor, and the newsmen was asked to wait inside.

Within two minutes, a tall, spare, springy Englishman slipped into the office and, after a cursory handshake, slid into the chair behind the empty desk.

A man in his early 40s, square-faced and cold, he identified himself as Eldridge and came immediately to the point.

The correspondent, he said, knew a certain Mr. X, a third secretary at the Soviet Embassy. The American indeed knew Mr. X, had lunched on roast beef and

trifle with him twice at a restaurant on Maiden Lane and had been invited once to a Soviet Embassy reception by him.

X had made the initial contact. He was interested in British cultural affairs, which the American journalist was writing about at the time. The contact was made so that they could perhaps exchange ideas. It did not seem an unusual relationship for a journalist.

Eldridge said he was not interested in cultural affairs, but had an insatiable curiosity about X himself—who his parents were, where he was educated, what he did before he came to London, what sort of life he led in London, both private and public.

How did Eldridge connect X with the American?

"Oh, we have our ways of finding things out," Eldridge said with an implied grin.

At the embassy party the correspondent had met Mr. X, had lunched on roast beef and

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## Danes Arrest Man, Wife in Kidnap Case

High-Living Pair Enter Guilty Pleas

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27 (UPI).—A Danish couple, who drew police attention because of the free-wheeling way they spent money, today pleaded guilty in the kidnapping of the manager of Denmark's Tuborg brewery on Aug. 17.

The abduction, which lasted only three and a half hours, netted the kidnappers a ransom equivalent to \$240,000, paid by the brewery to save the life of managing director Viggo J. Rasmussen.

Mr. Rasmussen was released without injuries after a kidnapper had threatened him with a gun and an injection needle.

Frank Mouritzen, 45, and his wife, Rita Aase Mouritzen, 30, appeared in a Copenhagen court charged with robbery a few hours after they were arrested this morning while sleeping in a hotel in Haderslev in South Jutland.

After the couple had entered guilty pleas, the judge ordered the rest of the preliminary court hearing closed to press and public because he wanted to discuss the whereabouts of some of the ransom money, court sources said.

The prosecutor said it but \$40,000 of the ransom had been recovered.

Police Inspector H.C. Jelved said the couple "spent money like grass... as if they had printed it themselves."

## Coup Gives Women Majority On the City Council of Oslo

OSLO, Sept. 27 (AP).—By exploiting a little-used voting procedure a women's bloc has elected a 48-member majority to the 85-seat Oslo city council.

This was made known last night

### El Al Tells Clients Be Wary of Bombs

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP).—The Israeli airline El Al warned all prospective passengers "and young girls in particular" today against accepting packages from strangers plotting to turn them into "living bombs."

The airline's Paris office distributed an outline of stringent new security measures adopted following the recent abortive attempt by Arab terrorists to persuade unsuspecting women passengers to carry bombs aboard El Al planes.

The airline warns all passengers against acting as couriers for any object, even one supposed to contain medicines urgently needed by a patient in Israel. It also warned them against leaving their hand baggage unattended even for a single moment.

### Moscow Envoy in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union's new ambassador to France, Yury Abramov, arrived here today to replace Valerian Zorin, who has retired. His appointment comes within a few weeks of an official visit to France by Party Leader Leonid I. Brezhnev. Mr. Abramov was the former Soviet ambassador to East Germany.

## Iran-Turkey Rail Section Inaugurated

CENTO Subsidized \$90 Million Link

VAN, Turkey, Sept. 27 (AP).—The shah of Iran and the president of Turkey dedicated today a section of railroad that represents a major step toward a rail link between Europe and the Far East.

In ceremonies in this eastern Turkish town, the two leaders hailed the 344-kilometer construction through an area of rocky mountains, fierce winds, biting cold and snow.

The rail section took seven years to build and makes it possible to travel from London to Tehran. It winds through remote country inhabited mostly by mountain tribesmen from Shiraz, Iran's western rail terminal, to Turkey's easternmost terminal at Tatyran, crossing Lake Van by ferry.

Turkish President Cevdet Sunay met the shah at the Turkish-Iranian border when the shah arrived in his private train.

### Continents Are Closer

Mr. Sunay told a crowd, "The continents of Europe and Asia are now brought closer by this link."

The shah thanked Central Treaty Organization members for their financial aid and said the project would be a boon "to regional and international co-operation."

The \$90-million project was sponsored by CENTO, a defense grouping in which Turkey, Iran and Pakistan are members with Britain and the United States.

Work is under way, also under CENTO sponsorship, to complete a 500-mile rail link between the present eastern rail terminal in Iran, at Yazd, and the Pakistan border, at Zahedan.

This would make it possible to travel by rail from London to the Persian Gulf, although the Pakistan-India disputes have blocked existing rail communications across India between East and West Pakistan.

### Deadly Snakes Made Harmless, Surgeon Says

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Researchers have developed an operation that transforms deadly snakes such as the king cobra and diamondback rattler into harmless reptiles.

The technique has worked on 150 snakes and means zoo keepers can handle poisonous reptiles without fear of a fatal bite, said J.L. Glenn, a serpentologist for the city's zoo.

"We can convert a reptile into a venomoid—a venomous snake that is no longer capable of injecting venom into its victims," he said in a paper presented today to the conference of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums.

### Quebec Police Strike

DRUMMONDVILLE, Quebec, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Two-thirds of Quebec's 3,500-man provincial police force staged a 24-hour work stoppage today in a dispute involving overtime worked during the Montreal kidnapping crisis last October. The government has rejected demands by policemen that 5,000 hours of overtime worked by policemen during the crisis caused by the kidnapping and later killing of Labor Minister Pierre La Porte be paid in cash.

### Get choosy about brandy

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Box D-2,785, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Business executive, mid-forties, born and educated in Europe, with American and European business experience, seeks challenging

GENERAL MANAGEMENT POSITION IN ITALY

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SPEAKING FROM THE HEART—Dr. Paul Dudley White, noted heart specialist, talking to newsmen in Hongkong yesterday after arriving from the Chinese mainland.

## Dr. White Says He Did Not See Mao During China Visit

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Dr. Paul Dudley White, the American heart specialist, said today he had not seen Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist party chairman, during a 13-day stay in the People's Republic of China.

His comment was in response to earlier speculation that he had attended Chairman Mao for a heart attack in Peking.

Dr. White, 88, and another American heart specialist, Dr. Edmunds Gray Diamond, arrived here en route home. Dr. Diamond said he also had not seen Mr. Mao.

The two American doctors, accompanied by their wives, were in China as guests of the Chinese Medical Association and reported that they had spent all their time seeing Chinese medical establishments and visiting with Chinese doctors.

"I did not see any high political figure," Dr. White said. "We heard over the BBC the speculation that Mao Tse-tung was ill, and we inquired of Chinese doctors about it but they had no knowledge of it."

Dr. White said he was impressed by what he had seen of medicine in Communist China. "They are doing a magnificent job," he stated.

Observers have been speculating that the cancellation last week of the customary big parade that was to be held in Peking to celebrate Oct. 1 National Day, as well as an earlier three-day stoppage of traffic on airports in China, pointed to some critical development in the People's Republic.

The initial speculation that Mr. Mao might be ill or dead has now been dropped by most circles. However, it continues to be said here that top Peking military leaders continue to be out of the public view. None has been referred to in Peking press and radio reports for two weeks.

Premier Chou En-lai, however, has been in news reports almost daily.

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## DDT-Type Chemical Seen Health Threat

U.S. Agencies Show Concern Over PCB

By Richard D. Lyons  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI)—Officials of seven federal agencies are expressing growing concern over the possible health hazards of a controversial, odorless liquid named PCB that some scientists hold to be even more injurious than DDT, which is closely resemble in chemistry and frequency of appearance.

In the last few months, large amounts of the PCB, or polychlorinated biphenyl, have been found in chickens, eggs, turkeys, salmon and fish meat.

It is not the formation of PCBs that is the concern, but the fact that they are found in food and other compounds.

Since mid-August, at least three scientific meetings have extensively discussed PCB, including a session of the National Academy of Sciences, which is the highest scientific body in the U.S.

William D. Fowler, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, said in an interview that "it is the sudden accumulation of information about PCB that gives us concern because it is used so widely in the environment."

"That entry into the marine environment should be curtailed to every practical extent, even if this requires restrictions on their production and use," the agency statement added.

William D. Fowler, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, said in an interview that "it is the sudden accumulation of information about PCB that gives us concern because it is used so widely in the environment."

His agency is part of the PCB study task force, a unit which also includes representatives of the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture and Interior, and the Food and Drug Administration.

Dr. Charles S. Edwards, FDA commissioner, also said in an interview that the task force had been convened at his agency's request, "because we realized that PCB was a real problem, not just a theoretical one."

James D. Grant, deputy FDA commissioner, said, "We want PCB out of the food supply, but we don't yet regard it as an imminent hazard to health."

Large amounts of PCB, perhaps tens of thousands of tons, are used annually as insulating fluids and as a means of transferring heat from one mechanism to another, such as in electrical transformers, because it has an amazing ability to stand up under heat. PCB, which has the consistency of molasses, can withstand temperatures of up to 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit. It also is used in noncarbon copying paper, paints and pesticides.

The chemical has been in use for 40 years and, like DDT, it resists decomposition and persists in the environment for years. DDT and PCB are so alike chemically that until several years ago it was almost impossible to detect one from the other by microchemical analysis.

Because of this formerly undetectable difference, much of the environmental contamination by DDT is believed to have been caused by a combination of DDT and PCB.

To date, there has been only one episode linking PCB with health hazards to humans. Three years ago in Japan, five persons died and about 1,500 were afflicted with a severe skin disease named chloracne because a rice cooking oil had been contaminated by PCB.

There also have been indications recently that some pregnant women who became ill from PCB later were delivered of babies with birth defects.

Some authorities have raised the possibility that PCB in itself may not be harmful to humans, but that the culprit is a chemical by-product called chlorinated dibenzofuran. This chemical is believed to be capable of causing birth defects in fowl, fish and perhaps rats.

**DDT Review Ordered**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI)—The U.S. Court of Appeals has ordered the government to reconsider its decision against an immediate ban on DDT.

The court ruling on a suit filed by the Environmental Defense Fund ordered Mr. Rockefeller and the Environmental Protection Agency to issue a new decision by Nov. 1.

Mr. Rockefeller announced on March 18 that the EPA did not consider the hazards of DDT sufficient to warrant an immediate ban. He ordered, instead, a longer procedure that could eventually result in a final DDT ban.

**500 Hurt in Climb On Mexican Mountain**  
AMECAMECA, Mexico, Sept. 27 (UPI)—More than 500 persons were treated yesterday for frostbite, exposure and minor injuries in a mass attempt to scale 17,883-foot extinct volcano Popocatepetl as part of a Mexican national holiday, the Red Cross said.

Only a handful of climbers reached the snow-capped summit, where they planted a Mexican flag. The Red Cross said 512 persons were treated and released. It said there had been no deaths or serious injuries.



A RARE SIGHT—This small plane landed near Chamonix, in the French Alps, recently and excited the curiosity of the neighboring inhabitants. A plane in the area is probably even rarer than the chamois or ibex. The Mont Blanc massif is in the background.

## Tension and Incidents Rising In Crowded British Prisons

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UPI)—A group of 49 convicts, including that "militant action group," has asked for an urgent investigation of one of Britain's oldest prisons.

The move came amid growing anxiety among government officials about British prisons, where the number of inmates has risen to a record level over the past year, where a third of the male convicts are sleeping two or three to a cell originally designed for one, and where half the population lives in buildings more than 100 years old.

The killings at Attica State Prison in New York have lent special urgency to the demands of British convicts, who have taken part in a series of assaults, fist-fights and even riots in Alcatraz and Parkhurst Prisons, on the Isle of Wight, as well as in jails in Liverpool and Bristol.

Tension at Dartmoor  
Tension has also grown at the 152-year-old Dartmoor Prison in Devon, where 40 prisoners recently sent a letter to the National Council for Civil Liberties. The letter is now being studied by the Home Office, whose prison policies have caused friction with the civil liberties group.

"The situation is now worse than ever," said the convicts, whose letter was received almost simultaneously with the Attica riot. "Many men are reading the latest accounts of incidents in prison and hearing them on the radio are ready for action."

"The situation is coming to a head as it seems only militant action can bring results."

The signed letter—which the prisoners termed "an illegal communication" that leaves them open to punishment—complained about poor facilities and the "conduct of prison staff."

"A constant emphasis is placed on pettiness, i.e., take your hands out of your pocket, button your jacket up, get your hair cut (short back and sides in 1971). These and similar verbal devices are used to provoke."

The prisoners declared that the warden, or "governor," is "remote and rarely seen by the men" and that welfare services for the inmates are "the most inefficient and apathetic in the country."

In most prisons, the Dartmoor convicts add, "men are allowed, serving to have the following items of life to make life a little more bearable. Bedspread, tablecloth, slippers, flask, curtains, cooking utensils, telephone for radio. Of the above list we are not allowed any of these items. Why?"

Calling themselves, "peaceful men," the writers add: "We sincerely hope that your society will note the urgency of our complaints and insist upon an investigation by taking our case up at the highest possible level."

The Home Office has said that the letter is being studied and that a "detailed reply" will be sent shortly to the civil liberties group. The latter has charged that the Home Office has "ignored" the allegations of mistreatment in numerous prisons and that grievance machinery for inmates is inadequate.

Within England and Wales there are 11 prisons with 40,000 convicts, an increase of more than 100 percent in the last 20 years.

**Kahane Issues Threat to Kill Soviet Envoys**  
JERUSALEM, Sept. 27 (AP)—Rabbi Meir Kahane, Jewish Defense League leader, threatened today to "kill two Soviet diplomats for every Jew that dies in a Soviet labor camp."

He told a news conference that he was referring especially to Sylvia Zalkind, a 28-year-old Soviet Jewish woman sentenced in Leningrad last December to 10 years in a labor camp for her role in an alleged hijack conspiracy.

Rabbi Kahane said that he had learned that she was gravely ill and added that the JDL had issued a formal plea to the Kremlin to free her. If she died, he warned, the JDL would kill two Soviet diplomats and two more "for every Jew who dies, God forbid, in a Soviet labor camp."

Rabbi Kahane, who arrived here two weeks ago as an immigrant, said that he would divide his time between the United States and Israel. He is under a three-year suspended sentence for possessing firearms and explosives and faces trial in Washington on Oct. 15 on charges of rioting outside the Soviet Embassy.

**Bonn, Czech Aides Confer in Prague**  
PRAGUE, Sept. 27 (Reuters)—West German and Czechoslovak negotiators met here today for two hours of preliminary soundings on a treaty to normalize relations between their countries.

Today's session, which began the third round of soundings since March as part of Bonn's diplomatic drive toward Eastern Europe, took place in a friendly atmosphere, German sources said. The negotiators will meet again tomorrow.

## Indian Envoy Reports on E. Pakistan to UN Amid Protests

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—Over the shouted protests of Pakistani Indian Foreign Minister Sagar Singh today described conditions in East Pakistan, which he said are the "root cause" of the flow of nine million refugees into India.

Mr. Singh told the UN General Assembly on the opening day of general debate that "a reign of terror prevailed and still prevails" in East Pakistan.

Ambassador Aga Shahi, of Pakistan, interrupted the speech three times with the accusation that Mr. Singh was "delving into the internal affairs of Pakistan" in violation of UN procedure.

Calling for a point of order, Mr. Shahi asked: "Is it permissible to delve into the internal affairs of a state and to look into the disparities that exist in every single state here?"

**Mockery of Law**  
Mr. Singh replied that it was a mockery of international law to suggest that it is an internal matter, especially when other nations are having to support the flow of refugees.

Mr. Shahi said that under the United Nations Charter, nothing within the domestic jurisdiction of a state can be decided by the assembly.

"It is not the concern of the United Nations whether a regime is autocratic or democratic, parliamentary or presidential," he said.

Mr. Singh ignored Mr. Shahi's complaint, as well as a suggestion by Ambassador Jamil Zaidi, of Saudi Arabia, that he skip the remaining pages of his speech which dealt with Pakistan.

"Otherwise, I think we'll have pandemonium here," Mr. Zaidi told Mr. Singh.

Accurately President Adam Malik, of Indonesia, did not rule on Mr. Shahi's request, but asked Mr. Singh to accept Mr. Zaidi's suggestion.

Mr. Singh refused, saying, "I have used my words carefully. I have not indulged in rhetoric."

The issues involved are so grave and the possible consequences so serious that I would be failing in my duty to my country, the refugees and the

international community if, just to prevent objections, I were not to proceed to give the facts," he said, and continued his speech.

**Funds Reported Low**  
GENEVA, Sept. 27 (UPI)—The United Nations said today that funds to help care for East Pakistani refugees in India are now almost exhausted.

A total of \$114 million has been pledged to the UN high commissioner for refugees to be distributed in India. All except \$3 million of this amount has been

used, the high commissioner's office said.

**Mujibur Release**  
KARACHI, Sept. 27 (NYT)—Pakistani newspapers predicted today that the imprisoned Bengali leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, would be released on parole soon to visit his ailing parents in East Pakistan.

There has been persistent speculation here during the last two weeks that Sheikh Mujibur would be freed as part of a political settlement of the East-Pakistani problem.

Significantly, the government has not censored such speculation in the press and has not denied or otherwise discouraged it.

**Biafra Relief Team**  
LAGOS, Sept. 27 (AP)—One of the first foreign relief teams to operate in Biafra, the Save the Children Fund, has wound up its operations, declaring that the need for relief no longer exists in the former secessionist eastern state.

## French Myth?



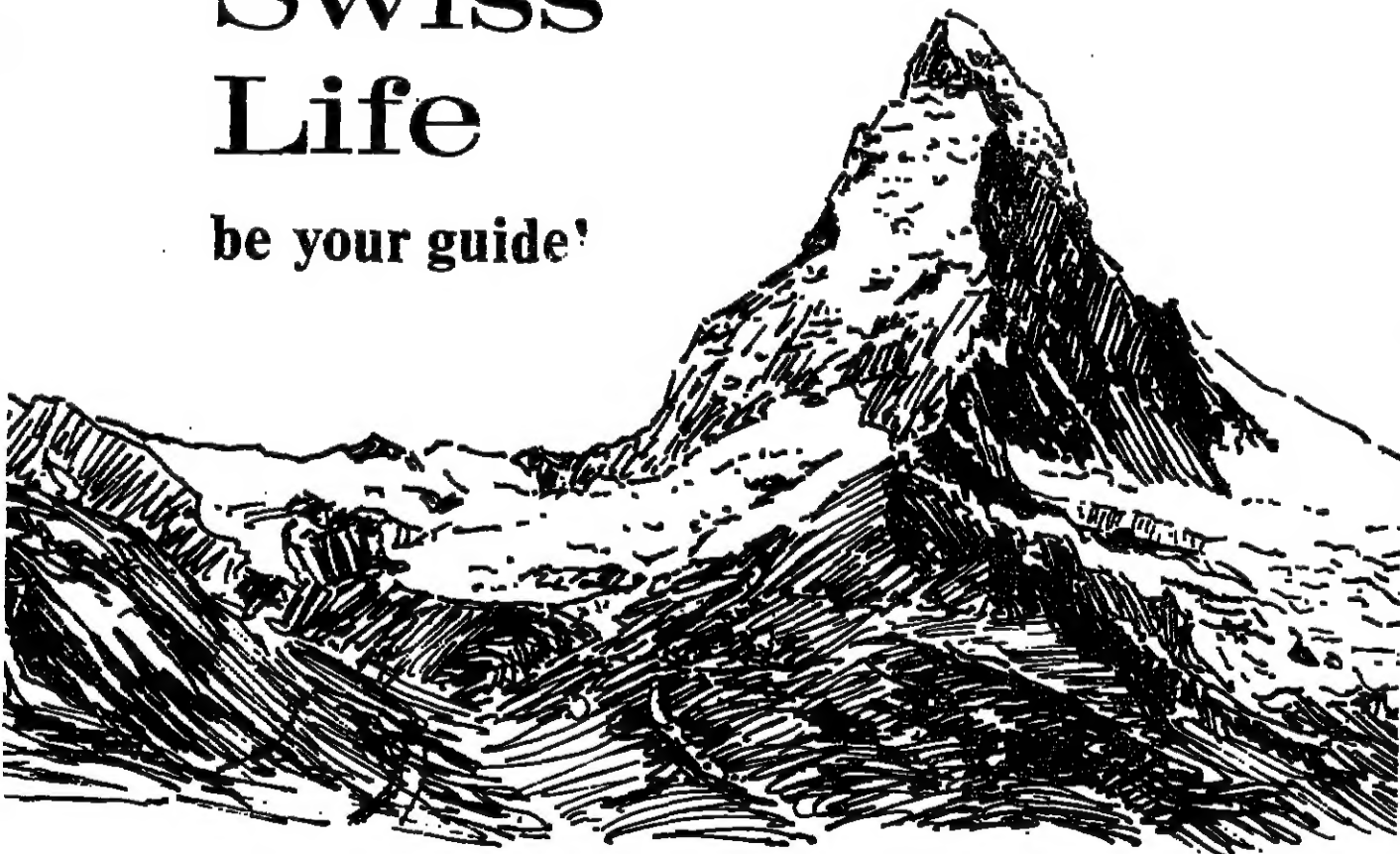
The only thing you will not find at Orly.

Myths, how fragile! One touch of reality and crack-they crumble. An example: France is for you cancan, narrow streets, musty shops. Then, you arrive at Paris-Orly. A building of glass, air-conditioned, stuffed with shops and services to welcome you. You can browse in dozen of boutiques, offering the most prestigious french specialities representing centuries of tradition (no myth, this). Here are lovingly aged brandies, exotic cheeses,

unforgettable foies gras. And perfumes (what would life be without perfumes!), jewels, watches and cameras. And naturally, clothes! What is fashion, if not French? That's not all. At Orly you can wine and dine, go to the movies, to the drugstore, rent a car, park your child, do your marketing! And speak english too! Try Orly. Enjoy the efficiency of technical services. But, please, no myths about Orly!

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Antwerp (Belgium).  
Tel: (03) 33-09-82

## Japan, Canada In Pact on A-Fuel

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (Reuters)—Japan and Canada agreed today to continue close consultations on the development of nuclear fuels and to strengthen cooperation in the field of atomic-power generation. The agreement was reached at the sixth Japan-Canada atomic energy conference here.

During the one-day conference, Japan's power reactor and nuclear fuel development corporation and Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., signed a five-year agreement for the exchange of technical information and collaboration on heavy-water reactors. They will exchange information on such topics as reactor physics, safety studies, fuels and control.



## Symbol and Fact

Two streams of history converged at the unlikely point of an Alaskan air base, when the son of a grocer greeted the heir of the Emperor Jimmu, and the President of a nation that is about to celebrate its bicentennial exchanged messages of state with the latest member of a dynasty that claims to be halfway into its third millennium.

The event at Elmendorf Air Force Base had other ironies. In the 16th century, before there was any permanent European settlement north of the Rio Grande, Japan was open to European cultural infiltration, and there were probably more Christians there than in all North America. Yet when the American Revolution created the United States, the shots fired at Concord Bridge may have been heard 'round the world—but not in Japan. There the ancestor of Emperor Hirohito was a remote religious figure, while a shotgun ruled over a land hermetically sealed against outside influences. And when Commodore Perry forced Japan to open windows on the world, one by-product was to bring the heavenly house of the emperors back to power.

But if the air over Anchorage was heavy with symbolism during the brief conversations between President Nixon and Emperor Hirohito, there was a very strong leavening of practicality as well. After all, though it marked the first time an emperor of Japan had touched foreign soil, Hirohito, as crown prince, had traveled widely; and while it marked the first meeting between an Amer-

ican President and a Japanese emperor, the then Vice-President Nixon had already encountered Hirohito in Tokyo. The symbolism was great, but somewhat flawed.

Far more important was the fact that President Nixon had traveled 5,000 miles to show respect for one Japanese institution that he had, perhaps, scanted in his dealings with the Japanese economy. It was a salute, but not unlike the flourishes fencers exchange before a match. The big issues now are not the history behind the American presidency, not the legends behind the Japanese emperor, but the dollar and the yen.

This is most reassuring, when one considers that 30 years ago President Franklin Roosevelt was sending messages to Emperor Hirohito, hoping to stave off the war that engulfed the two nations at Pearl Harbor, and that their fleets and armies struggled for more than three bitter years until a mushroom cloud over Hiroshima signaled the end. But much of the economic pressure that drove Japan into the conflict can be detected in the present frictions about the yen and trading conditions generally between the United States and the land over which Hirohito now reigns without ruling. It can only be hoped that the words of kindness that passed between Mr. Nixon and the emperor have a more enduring basis than present arguments, and that the rich symbolism of Anchorage may find expression in fact.

## The President and the Court

As President Nixon goes about the business of selecting two more nominees for the Supreme Court, it is essential to keep in mind that more than just two seats on the court are involved. Within a week, the court's two most powerful members have departed from it—one of them its most respected scholar—and its needs, as an institution, as well as the political expediencies of the times, must be put in the balance. Beyond this, the court is on the verge of a new era—its two major anchors to the past are gone—and the quality of that era, as well as the results of it, are at stake.

The court has reached a turning point in its history and not just because of the changes in its personnel. Its expansive role—in civil rights, reapportionment and criminal law—was drawing to a close even before Mr. Nixon took office. Its focus during the next decade or two, the period the President can now influence, is likely to be quite different, if history is any guide. Thus, the quality of the justices Mr. Nixon now puts there may be of more importance in the outcome of issues as yet unknown as will be their views on any subject of current public interest.

It has been said, and quite rightly, that most new justices do not begin to pull their weight on the court until they have been around the course once, until three or four years have passed and they have been confronted with the full range of issues that make up the court's daily work. A vote counts just as much in those early years, of course, but rarely has a man come to the court with a full-blown philosophy of the judicial role and of constitutional interpretation that contributes immediately to its basic needs. This alone suggests that a President is wise to look beneath the surface qualifications of those whom he might nominate, since the quality of his choice will be judged by history in long-range, not short-range, terms. But when the court is operating with two fairly new members, as it has for the last year, and when it has lost two of its major figures, the need for justices who can step quickly into their tasks and grow rapidly in stature becomes even greater.

We make these comments not because we have in mind any name to suggest to the President but because it is time to sweep out of the way some of the myths that surround the selection of justices. There is no

rule, not even a compelling reason, that one of the two new members must come from the South, must be a woman, must be Jewish, or must have had judicial experience. None of those characteristics, standing alone, denotes either the current need of this particular court or the factors for which a President must search if we want to be judged well by history. All other qualifications being equal, a person with some or all of these characteristics might be preferred for one of these vacancies; there is something to be said for having a court that reflects many parts of society. But we would not shade the basic qualifications as to give preference to a representative of any group. Indeed, it was President Nixon's desire to focus on just such extraneous factors that led him into his disastrous round of nominations two years ago.

Thus, we urge the President to seek the two best candidates he can find, limiting that search, if that is his choice, to those whom he regards as strict constructionists. We do have some doubts about the effectiveness of such a limitation, however, in light of the historic difficulty Presidents have had in predicting how their nominees would behave and in light of the record compiled so far by his first choices, which indicates they are more political than judicial conservatives. During that search, we suggest that those conducting it keep in mind the needs of the court that Felix Frankfurter, who has often been quoted by the President on other matters, once set out in a speech at the University of Virginia almost 20 years ago. What is essential, he said, is that those who serve on the court:

"...Bring to their task, first and foremost, humility and an understanding of the range of the problems and of their own inadequacy in dealing with them; disinterestedness, allegiance to nothing except the search, amid tangled words, amid limited insights; loyalty and allegiance to nothing except the effort to find their path through precedent, through policy, through history, through their own gifts of insight to the best judgment that poor, fallible creatures can arrive at in that most difficult of all tasks, the adjudication between man and man, between man and state, through reason called law."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Yugoslavia's Future

Brezhnev and Tito have reached a difficult compromise. Both parties underline already those passages in the communiqué which correspond to their own special views tending to remain different. In the last analysis Yugoslavia's fate continues to depend primarily on the internal coherence of the country, a coherence which is personified until further developments by Tito. The former proletarian marshal today carries occasionally a uniform of royal or imperial blue, and his people have good reasons to wish him a long life.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### Dr. Banda's Balancing Act

This aging infant terrible of African politics continues to assert that the only way that black and white in Africa can progress is through contact and dialogue. Certainly it means progress for Malawi. During his state visit to Mozambique—he is the first black African leader to make such a visit—he realized a dream of economic progress by opening a railway between the Malawi border and Nacala, one of the best ports on the Mozambique coast. The opening of this rail link means that Malawi now has a speedier outlet for her exports, instead of the slower route through Beira.

—From *East African Standard* (Nairobi).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 23, 1896

PARIS—It is an American saying that "money talks," and it is most applicable at the present time to the political campaign in America. Our New York cable gives us a careful summary of the betting on the result of the Presidential election, which tells most eloquently of the general drift of opinion in favor of honest money and of the coming defeat of the free-silver candidate, William J. Bryan.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 23, 1921

PARIS—The Japanese Empire has now almost as much population as the United States of America proper, and the rate of increase is perhaps the most rapid in the world. What is eventually to become of the excess? If peaceful colonization is to be denied them in many of the sparse areas of the globe, the time will surely come when they must burst the bounds of their own country or certainly perish.



## A Mysterious American Institution

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When he set out to reorganize the Supreme Court in 1957, Franklin Roosevelt had just won the most one-sided election victory in modern American history. The court seemed a feeble antagonist: Its invalidation of New Deal economic measures, at a time of disastrous depression, had brought upon it both popular criticism and the scorn of legal scholars.

But we know what happened. Opinion rallied to the Supreme Court. An otherwise pliant Congress balked at the President's court plan. In that defeat,

Roosevelt suffered a political wound from which he never entirely recovered.

There must have been many factors in the outcome. The plan itself—to add extra judges because the old gentlemen on the court were supposedly overworked—was tricky and unconvincing. But one reason for the result was undoubtedly a public attachment to the institution of the Supreme Court—a faith whose depth the President and his advisers had not imagined.

What is it about this strange institution that has kept a hold

on popular belief through all the changes in American life?

For appointed judges with life tenure to decide fundamental political questions hardly fits standard democratic theory. Nor have particular results always been pleasing: From the case of *Dred Scott* to that of *Ernesto Miranda*, the court has repeatedly outraged large sections of opinion.

The public must have sensed an ultimate safety in the Supreme Court despite the mistakes and tribulations. A man may resent the judges' protection of some interest group today and still

recognize that, another time, the institution could protect his interest from the consequences of majority rule.

The danger has always been that, in relying on judges to save them, Americans would weaken the political process. That was what so concerned Justice Felix Frankfurter. He thought the court should give elected branches of government the widest power. He rejected the certainties that Justice Hugo Black found in the Constitution, among other reasons because he thought legislators were as entitled as judges to apply its clauses to contemporary problems.

Now these two great exponents of conflicting judicial philosophies are both gone, and we can see that in a sense history has passed them by.

What aroused Felix Frankfurter's concern originally, and that of so many others, was the invoking of the Constitution to veto social and economic measures. But that day is over. No conceivable Supreme Court is going to tell Congress that it may not reform American medical care or the President that he may not change the dollar-gold content—as a benighted court once almost did.

### A Difference

The issues, if just as difficult and agitated, are different now. In effect, the court is often asked to open up the political system, not to supplant it. Thus Negroes had no fair access to political power in the South until the court began to vindicate their rights, in the process proving Congress and the public conscience. In the legislative apportionment cases the court acted because majorities had no way to work their will.

It really does not help to attack the Supreme Court as undemocratic or romanticize it as nobler than the political branches. Whatever the original rights or wrongs, it is now simply a part of our system of democracy. In a country where institutions can be dangerously stiff, it provides flexibility. In a time of growing centralization, it is a check on centralized power. In a society weak in tradition, it provides a link with history.

There is little purpose in such slogans as "strict construction." Black construed the Constitution strictly, as he saw it. Frankfurter, for all his doubts, exercised the judicial power when elected state legislators discriminated on grounds of race or a President seized private property without authority. Nor do the issues really lend themselves to categories of "liberal" and "conservative."

Then what should be the qualifications of a justice? We do better to put the question another way: What do Americans want of the Supreme Court?

For all its involvement in our system of government, we do not look to it for political qualities. Of the court we seek things we might call more elevated: detachment, moral sensitivity, historical understanding, scholarship, humility, and perspective. In contrast to politicians, Supreme Court justices have time and should realize that. The truth is that few Presidents, if any, have made appointments to the court with such ideals in mind. In fact few have at all understood that picking justices was one of their most important functions. But President Nixon can be in no doubt of that now: With two vacancies, everyone can see that his choices may shape the law for a generation. The hope must be that he will choose with an eye for history.

## Palme and Solzhenitsyn

By Olof Palme

STOCKHOLM.—I was surprised to read the editorial by The New York Times (Sept. 15) concerning the Nobel Prize of [Alexander] Solzhenitsyn. The Times has evidently been misled by the facts. But it also touches upon a question of general interest, i.e., the functions of embassies in international cooperation.

The Swedish Academy selects the Nobel Prize laureates in literature. The Nobel Foundation presents the prizes. These institutions are completely independent of the Swedish government. The king performs and members of the government take part in the ceremonial distribution in Stockholm.

The Swedish government does not deal with the question of fairness or justice in the choice of recipients. This is true of the laureates in physics and chemistry as well as in literature.

In the event the laureate cannot participate in the ceremony in Stockholm, it has happened that the Swedish Embassy, at the request of the foundation, has assisted in delivering the prize.

The Swedish Embassy in Moscow was certainly willing to present the Nobel Prize to Solzhenitsyn. The Swedish Embassy was, however, not prepared to comply with the ceremonial suggested by the representative of Solzhenitsyn's publisher, who wished such forms as would have purportedly represented a political manifestation against the government in the country where the embassy was accredited. My involvement in the question was solely to confirm to the publisher that the embassy was prepared to present the prize. I have certainly not vetoed any ceremony. I simply left this question to the good judgment of Gunnar Jarling, the Swedish ambassador in Moscow.

It would seem as if The Times editorial is of the opinion that the Swedish Embassy dealt with this matter in a way which would reflect a submission to a great power.

### U.S. Deserters

Sweden has acted as host to a few hundred American deserters. This is true and according to our laws. Sweden has also acted as a host to tens of thousands of political refugees from Eastern Europe. This is also according to our laws.

It is also true that the Swedish government has criticized the war in Vietnam and the American commitment there. The Swedish government has also criticized the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in terms stronger than most other governments. We have clearly voiced our opinions on the position of Jews in the Soviet Union. These are political decisions.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

### Tracking Wicker

Mr. Wicker's latest muddled blast at American society ("Across America on Parallel Tracks," *NYT*, Sept. 22) has got to be a classic, as enigmas go. But, at least, there is no longer anything puzzling about the author's cult. Were he merely an iconoclast, as I once suspected, his diatribes might be excused as distasteful but thought-provoking. But finally, through the as-

sumption of even greater omniscience than he has tried to take credit for in the past, his particular sickness is revealed in parallel tracks: delusions of persecution and chronic suspicion of malevolence.

Publication of his rantings—which are invariably characterized in style by innuendo and acrimony and in lack of thought by rancor, incredulity and supposition—in a paper meant for an international audience is disgraceful.

Though no doubt intended to bog the question—in characteristically Wicker fashion—the concluding paragraph in this particular piece of tripe, "When will we face the truth?" can only be answered: "When it is presented. And I for one don't expect it from Mr. Wicker."

RAYMOND J. ROGERS.  
Herrliberg, Switzerland.

### Cancer Research

Money could be saved on cancer research if the scientists involved reported on the solvent they use when investigating the biological activity of carcinogenic and mutagenic agents.

DR. KAARE SORENSEN.  
Charlottenlund, Denmark.

### Victor Louis

In your footnote to his articles (Sept. 9 and 10) you describe Victor Louis as a "controversial Soviet journalist." His articles show him to be simply a hack Soviet propagandist, not averse to any cheap invention in an effort to impress.

He relates that he picked up some hitchhikers on his way from Jerusalem to Tel-Aviv, and when he tried to place his hand on the knee of the smiling girl beside him, he crossed the machine gun that lay in her lap. In telling this, he evidently thought this would make him out quite a roué, but the fact is that girl soldiers in Israel do not carry weapons when hitchhiking, and no one has ever seen a girl soldier doing so. Male soldiers stationed in the administered areas do carry their personal weapons when on their way to and from their bases. Girl soldiers never. In fact, after completing basic training, girls have no use for weapons in the duties assigned to them. Mr. Louis's story is an obvious fabrication.

His comments about the reactions of Russian immigrants are about as true and reliable as his account of this frustrating trip from Jerusalem, and the reasons for his visit altogether. Do he or his superiors think anyone is taken in by them?

ABRAHAM COHEN.  
Hertzlia, Israel.

## A Man Who Should Be Watched

By Tom Wolfe

WASHINGTON.—By commenting on the opportunity given to Nixon by the need to the Supreme Court justice, shape the direction of for a generation, they that's not the half of it. The key to the real lies in the constitution which name Vice-President to one of these spl. Maybe this should not lightly, Agnew's legal, aside, and anyway, for ple who gave you, Carwell, you would learned hand.

In the first place, A two of Nixon's major dions: He's a conservative, while Maryland, dly a Southern stat. President is one of ornaments of the Sou egypt. In the second the hot rumor is wants a fresh face v Court would be just place to dump Agn would his right-wing fans.

### New Amend

Then things really ing. The new 25th to the Constitution p if "there is a vacanc fies of the Vice-Pt President shall nomr President who shall upon confirmation b ily vote of both hou gress.

Don't forget, the spots on the Court. Add that fact Amendmnet and Nix vamp the whole tea administration a bran and probably sew up a year in advance.

Here's a possible se Agnew to the Supr Secretary of State R Supreme Court. Secr Treasury Connally t presidency he would turn Republican un confirmed by the majority in both h carrying Texas and Japan. This leaves cabinet openings at year.

Nixon would put ( Rockefeller in S State, thus grafting establishment onto tration. This would sury open, and the s has it that the Pres bring in Wilbur D. "Southern strategy" ding himself of a stum on the Hill while gett conservative Democ cabinet to replace C.

Asked to comment abilities, informed as White House said, "we do not want w

### The Other Se

The other big stor legged city, which and no home rul, deny it doesn't even ball team. After 71 y first in war, first i last in the Ameri Washington now has rel senators, none o hit the curve ball first to third on a gr

The move to Tex symbols of how and are all too often don Like corporations t to the Penn Centu were miserably mis the field and off, by and untouchable o they were bailed out to Texas in a str grab, after various as fraudulent as o oil-company ads have you believe t industry really care environment.

This franchise shi tion taken behind by 13 unaccountabl of whom lives in W cares about it, and faintest regard fo even the shoddy pro offered here and now off on Texas. It w to the black inco the white suburbo Fort Worth, and st home of the Senat boys, or whatever i be something call Stadium. It was al into the sad mobil this rootless autom nally, the main o Texas seems to hav television contract, overwhelming role tube now plays in A

Of course, the i won't record this but some people i and never will ap too, is the way thi











## Japan Textile Group Opposes a U.S. Pact

By James P. Sterba

OKYO, Sept. 27 (NYT).—The Japanese textile industry leaders today rejected a U.S. proposal to negotiate a bilateral trade pact with Japan.

The politically powerful Japan Textile Federation, made up of manufacturing associations, rejected a resolution calling for continuation of the self-imposed restrictions that went into effect July 1.

Junzo Ohya, who was elected president of the federation, said the industry threatened political action against the government if it agreed to a bilateral trade pact with the United States.

Ohya said the industry was not in a position to accept a bilateral trade pact with the United States.

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## Europe Sees U.S. Relaxing Gold Stand

German Aide Says 'Will Be Bargaining'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Despite Treasury Secretary John B. Connally's public disavowal, some European monetary officials said yesterday that the United States had softened its opposition to raising the price of gold and removing soon its 10 percent surcharge on imports.

The U.S. stand appeared less rigid, a high-ranking French official said after a meeting of the Group of Ten.

"We expect bargaining to be difficult, but at least we know now that there will be bargaining," commented Wilhelm Hanke, a currency expert from the West German Economics and Finance Ministry.

Doyle, president of the Swiss National Bank, who attended the Group of Ten meeting as an observer, said there was general recognition that a long floating period would make it more difficult to realize currency.

While no real solutions are expected to come out of the three-day meeting of the IMF, some start of the solution to the crisis is expected.

Mr. Schmitter, president of the Netherlands Bank, said that the Group of Ten had agreed to a long floating period would make it more difficult to realize currency.

There is now general agreement that a substantial adjustment is required to deal with the present payments imbalance in the world.

The surcharge can be justified as a means of improving the U.S. balance of payments only until it is effective action in the exchange-rate field," Mr. Schmitter said.

On exchange-rate adjustment, he said the longer necessary international action is delayed the greater becomes the prospect of serious disorder and discrimination in currency-trade relationships, with a consequent impact on the economic well-being of our members.

It seemed possible that the other American republics might also attack the U.S. policy—most particularly the 10 percent surcharge which Mr. Nixon is using as a bargaining weapon to compel upward revaluation of foreign currencies.

A Chilean, Alfonso Inostroza, president of the Central Bank of Chile, proposed in a Latin American caucus that the Latin American group of countries voice strong criticism of the United States when the Latin American group makes its presentation to the monetary conference on Wednesday.

In addition, a Japanese economics professor, in a speech before a group of Texas businessmen, warned that if the United States doesn't lift the surcharge, Japan and other nations will take measures to correct the international market.

Japan and West Germany are the nations with the most to lose through the import surcharge and currency revaluation.

Meanwhile, World Bank President Robert McNamara said today that solutions to the current international trade and monetary crisis must meet the needs of developing countries and permit the promised increase in aid from richer nations.

The basic problems facing developing countries remain: nutrition, employment, income distribution and trade, he said in a prepared speech to the annual meeting of World Bank governments.

"It is clear that we are in for a difficult period of basic readjustment in international monetary and trade arrangements and that the repercussions may continue for some time," he said.

"Although the solution of these problems is not the responsibility of the World Bank, we are deeply concerned with the manner in which the resolution of the impact it may have on the external trade of the developing countries, and on the resources flowing to them."

No Bid for Lines

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UPI).—The U.S. General Foods concern today pulled out of bidding to save the Lines Brothers group, one of Britain's largest toy firms, and said it would defer further action until liquidation proceedings were complete.

Lines today recommended that shareholders vote for a voluntary liquidation of the group at a meeting tomorrow.

## SEC Fixes New Brokers' Scale

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved, with only one small change, the new schedule of sales commissions on stock transactions that the New York Stock Exchange proposed in June.

Under the new schedule, the commissions on very small and very large orders will be lower than now and those in the middle will be higher.

At the same time, the SEC imposed on the exchange and its members a number of new requirements.

Among those were that all brokers who have traditionally handled the accounts of small customers continue to do so, without imposing any limitations on the size or frequency of their customers' orders, and charging only the fixed fee that it set.

Previously, some firms were handling small orders, but only at a higher price than that charged on the exchange, which set, minimum, not maximum commissions.

The new schedule of commissions will not be able to be put into effect until after the end of the wage-price freeze, which will be at midnight, Nov. 13.

It remained to be seen whether the new rates could go into effect under the government's post-freeze price-stabilization program.

The new rates, whenever put into effect, will substitute for the old ones, plus the 16-month special surcharge which applied to orders of 1,000 shares or less.

Some Charges Rise

Comparisons of the new rate schedule with the old one, including the surcharge, show that the commission on a regular 100-share round-lot order would be lower than at present on any stock selling for \$30 a share or less, and on those selling for \$100 or more. In between, the commissions would be higher.

The one change in the fee schedule suggested by the exchange was to raise the commission on a 100-share order from 1.5 to 1.75 percent.

Some Charges Fall

On the other hand, the commission on a 100-share order would be lower than at present on any stock selling for \$30 a share or less, and on those selling for \$100 or more. In between, the commissions would be higher.

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## DJ Dips 5.84, Volume Down

## Doubts About Nixon's Policy Depress Big Board Prices

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange today were depressed by uncertainty over the economy and by investor caution, register their fourth loss in a row today.

It was a market devoid of any major moves that could be said about today's performance: was that a firming tendency among glamour issues, appeared during the final half hour. "No particular developments," observed analysts.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 3,234.75, down 5.84 from 3,240.59. The market's biggest drop was in the steel industry, with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. down 1.12 to 124.75.

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## Dollar Holds Its Ground Against Major Currencies

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP).—The dollar held its ground against major currencies today, following the Group of Ten's agreement to stabilize the international monetary system.

The dollar continued its downward trend in Tokyo, closing at 236.50 yen compared with Saturday's 237.15. The latest rate meant an increase of 0.68 percent in the value of the yen since it was floated Aug. 23.

The dollar closed here at \$2.48 against the pound sterling, compared with Friday's close of \$2.4830, and was equivalent to an upward pound revaluation of 3.3 percent.

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## Italian Holding Company Approves Bastogi Merger

MILAN, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ).—Stockholders of Italtel SpA, a leading holding company controlled by Montecatini Edison, approved today the proposed merger with Bastogi, SES Finanziaria and SGES Finanziaria.

The merger, if consummated, would form the largest private Italian holding company.

In Palermo later today, SGES shareholders also approved the merger.

SES and SGES are subsidiaries of Bastogi, SES shareholders approved a 20 percent drop in their share price at a weekend meeting in Cagliari.

The Bastogi assembly is to decide on the merger in Rome tomorrow.

Lawyers representing Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale of Düsseldorf, which has bid to purchase 20 million Bastogi shares, said the merger would strengthen the company's position in the combined group.

Under the merger proposal, owners of Italtel stock would double their participation in Bastogi.

Montecatini is part of the present syndicate of Bastogi, which in its turn has a large number of Montecatini issues in its portfolio. The merged group would be Montecatini's second largest shareholder after the state holding companies.

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## Norway Warns On Reports of Gas, Oil Finds

OSLO, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—The Norwegian government today took steps to discourage speculation in oil shares after reports about oil and gas finds.

Just before the Oslo stock market opened, a government statement on the results of drilling operations in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea was read out in public, warning that it was too early to confirm the size of reported finds.

This unprecedented move was taken after the Oslo daily Dagbladet reported that "enormous oil and gas finds" had been made in the Frigg field of the Norwegian sector.

The Ministry of Industries' statement said that on the basis of information so far received from the Frigg field, it would not exclude that there might be a gas reservoir of considerable size.

Two leading Norwegian newspapers and the editorial department of the Norwegian Broadcasting Co. said today that reports about "gigantic finds" had been planted. These reports quoted "well-informed sources."

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Hammond	.40	22	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Hammond	.50	27	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Hammond	.72	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hammond	.50	3	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

[illegible]

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1977 - Stocks and	Sig.	Net	1977 - Stocks and	Sig.	Net	1977 - Stocks and	Sig.	Net

[illegible]

Closing prices on Sept. 27, 1971

High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg							
(IALS				3723	Sherrill	14.80	13.25	13.87	-0.2	3621	Con Dev	17.00	14.50	14.58	-0.27
Hbl	614	614	614	400	Stimp R	2.57	2.16	2.16		3580	Chlor Dev	7.40	5.70	5.70	
Jard	54	54	54	400	Solvent	4.00	3.50	3.50		3570	Chlor Dev	7.40	5.70	5.70	
Land	614	614	614	323	Take A	2.90	2.10	2.10	+0.04	2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take B	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take C	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take D	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take E	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take F	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take G	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take H	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take I	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take J	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take K	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take L	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take M	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take N	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take O	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take P	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take Q	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take R	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take S	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take T	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take U	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take V	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take W	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take X	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take Y	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take Z	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AA	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AB	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AC	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AD	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AE	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AF	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AG	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AH	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AI	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AJ	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AK	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AL	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AM	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AN	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AO	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AP	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AQ	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AR	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AS	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AT	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AU	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AV	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AW	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AX	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AY	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take AZ	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BA	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BB	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BC	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BD	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BE	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BF	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BG	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BH	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BI	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BJ	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BK	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BL	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BM	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BN	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BO	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BP	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BQ	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BR	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BS	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BT	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BU	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BV	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BW	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BX	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BY	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take BZ	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CA	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CB	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CC	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CD	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CE	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CF	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CG	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CH	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CI	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CJ	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CK	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CL	2.90	2.10	2.10		2150	Dynarm	1.24	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Oil	614	614	614	200	Take CM	2.90	2.10								

**Closing prices on Sept. 27, 1971**

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing Prices on Sept. 27, 1971				Bid Ask		Bid Ask	
The following quotations supplied by National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are based on the last sale price which could have been obtained (asked) or bought (bid).									
Bid Ask		Bid Ask		Bid Ask		Bid Ask		Bid Ask	
Aege-Fnd	5.13 5.23	Delaware	Stock	19.44 21.25	Vesta	9.98 9.93	Voyager	7.79 8.27	
ABR	15.98 2.41	Decat	Select	9.34 10.00	Rhinier	15.17 15.10	Sagittara	3.40 3.40	
Admity	7.00 7.00	Delaw	Van	7.83 8.53	Sagittara	3.40 3.40	Schnee	1.77 2.22	
Growth	7.82 7.82	Dlr Cap	Intell	21.87 22.57	Securities Funds:				
Inc	4.58 5.02	Dogg Cat	Johnst	8.34 8.34	Int Inv	15.74 15.99			
Insur	10.67 11.04	Dryf	Johnst	23.74 23.74	Spec	13.12 13.12			
Lama F	36.45 41.14	Dryf P	Johnst	23.74 23.74	Com St	16.21 16.21			
Affiliad	11.11 11.70	Eastw	Keystone	19.44 19.44	Security Funds:				
Alf	11.11 11.70	Edw	Cu B1	16.90 17.17	Am	14.74 14.74			
Alfain F	22 22	Edw	Cu B2	15.22 15.22	Ultra	8.27 8.99			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C1	7.99 7.99	Am	14.74 14.74			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C2	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C3	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C4	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C5	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C6	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C7	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C8	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C9	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C10	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C11	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C12	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C13	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C14	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C15	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C16	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C17	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C18	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C19	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C20	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C21	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C22	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C23	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C24	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C25	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C26	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C27	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C28	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Alph	12.80 13.13	Edw	Cu C29	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			
Amcap	3.67 3.94	Edw	Cu C30	16.48 16.48	Sell Cap	15.14 15.14			

Amer Express		Farm Bu	18.70	16.70	Life Slt	8.96	6.51	Face	9.37	10.24
Cash	8.84	8.75			Life Inv	8.47	9.26	Shear Ap	23.30	32.57

[illegible]

Capit	7184 8.57	Guard M	28.13 28.13	One Wms	14.18 14.18	UPd Ca n	7.40 8.31
		Hamilton:		ONell	12.11 12.11	Value Line	Fd:

[illegible]

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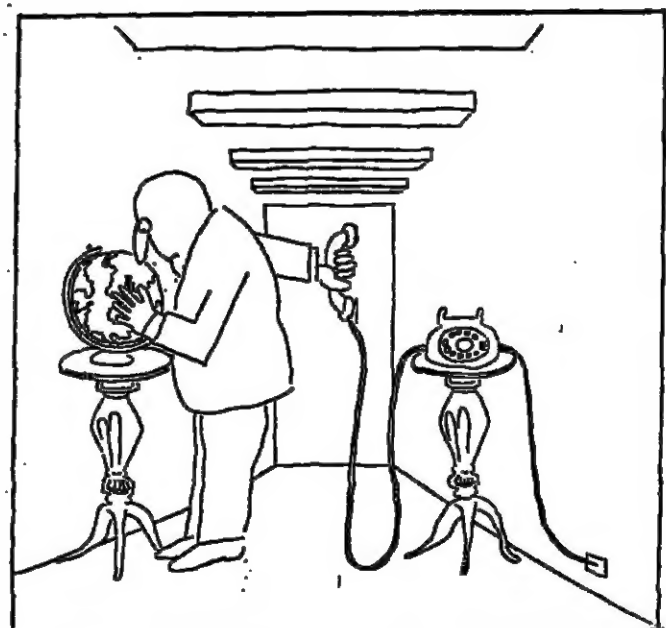
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banked with us, we could have our people in Chittagong call on your potential customer. Look him over. Make inquiries around town. Then tell you what we find.

Our report could help you avoid a costly mistake. Or lead to a profitable sale you might otherwise have passed up.

Of course, credit information is not the whole story. We can also tell you about a country's trade regulations. Political and economic conditions. Exchange controls. And local business practices.

All of which can be a big help in judging the potential profitability of a customer.

When you decide to ship an order, we can advise you on the best method of trade financing. And on the most advantageous plan of currency exchange.

Often, we can arrange the financing without recourse to you. Because our worldwide network enables us to check on the importer's credit.

**We cover major countries in depth. Three offices in India. Four in Pakistan. Six in Italy. Six in Germany. Plus correspondent banks in hundreds of places we haven't got to yet. The whole vast system is at your disposal.**

Which brings us to our philosophy of international banking. We don't think it's enough just to help you do business. We want to help you do it profitably.

## American Express International Banking Corporation

American Express International Banking Corporation has 49 branches and subsidiaries handling all types of banking transactions all over the world. We're in these major financial centers: Amsterdam, Athens (2), Basel, Bombay, Bremen, Brussels, Calcutta, Cannes, Chittagong, Copenhagen, Dacca, Djakarta, Düsseldorf, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, The Hague, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Hong Kong, Karachi, Kowloon (2), Lahore, Lausanne, London, Lucerne, Lugano, Milan, Monte Carlo, Munich, Naples, New Delhi, Nice, Okinawa (2), Paris (2), Piraeus, Rome, Rotterdam, Salonica, Taipei, Tokyo, Venice (2), Vienna, Zurich, International Headquarters: 65 Broadway, New York, New York.







## Face Astros; Trail by 1

## Dodgers Hope Home is Sweet

A Sept. 27 (AP)—The Dodgers, who were under a San Francisco National League return home today on a series with the Astros and hopes of completing a miracle finish with a division title.

"I'd like to win three more and take our chances," said manager Walter Alton yesterday after his Dodgers completed a three-game sweep of the Atlanta Braves, 5-2, and remained one game behind the Giants, who less than a month ago held a 8 1/2-game lead.

"If you tell me what the Giants are going to do, I'll tell you what we're going to do, but nobody knows," Alton said. "There's no great decisions to make now. I just hope we stay hot."

While the Dodgers prepared for the Houston series beginning tomorrow night, San Francisco will head for San Diego where they close with a three-game set against the Padres.

The Dodgers have now won 15 of their last 22 games in their drive to reach first place in the West for the first time since Aug. 23, 1969.

Yesterday's victory came on the home run power of Richie Allen and Duke Sims and the timely relief pitching of 40-year-old Hoyt Wilhelm, released by the Braves earlier this year.

"I don't have any hard feeling against the Braves," said Wilhelm. "I just didn't feel they gave me a chance to pitch. Anyway, it was great to help win the game because we had to have it."

Wilhelm worked out of a seventh inning jam with runners at second and third by fanning Braves slugger Hank Aaron, who swung earlier smashed his 47th home run of the year over the left field fence, spoiling southpaw Claude Oster's hopes for a shutout.

Wilhelm then left in the ninth inning after pulling a muscle in his right leg while batting in the eighth. Another Dodger, Bill Buckner, suffered a shoulder injury during pregame batting. Both injuries were believed to be only minor.

"It's a real shame that San Francisco scored 12," said Sims of the Giants' 12-5 comeback victory over Cincinnati yesterday.

Told that the Reds had used a rookie pitcher during the game, Sims said jokingly, "He can say I pitched one game against the Giants" and won the pennant for them.

"Seriously, a lot of times a guy nobody sees, he gets an 'out,'" Sims said. "And he may never pitch another game, but he did think the Giants could come back on Cincy."

Reds manager Sparky Anderson said the Giants "all were real loose after they exploded for those seven runs."

The Giants now go into San Diego for three games, beginning tomorrow night with Gaylord Perry, Don Carithers and Marichal scheduled to do the pitching.

"I chewed a lot of tobacco today," said Fox of yesterday's game, "maybe two full packs."

He was a bit hoarse for the post-game interview.

## Major League Standings

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Pittsburgh	86	64	.570	—
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St. Louis	85	71	.553	7 1/2
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Chicago	82	77	.516	13 1/2
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New York	80	80	.500	20
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Philadelphia	69	91	.433	30
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## Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
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San Francisco	88	71	.553	—
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Los Angeles	87	72	.547	1 1/2
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Cincinnati	79	81	.494	8 1/2
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Houston	78	81	.491	10
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San Diego	69	91	.433	20
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## Sunday

## Card Rookies Pace Victory

## ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27 (UPI)—

Rookies Jorge Roque and Mike Ramirez led St. Louis to a 7-1 victory over Montreal as pitchers Daryl Patterson, Mike Jackson and Dennis Higgins combined to hold the Expos to five hits. Roque laced three singles for the Cards.

White Sox, 6 Angels 5

Bill Manton scored the winning run from third base with two out in the top of the 10th inning when one of Eddie Fisher's knuckleballs got by catcher John Stephenson as the Chicago White Sox edged California, 6-5.

Joe Horlen, the fifth White Sox hurler, pitched the last two innings to get credit for his eighth victory in 17 decisions. The victory clinched at least a tie for third place for Chicago in the American League West.

Twins 5, Royals 2, 5

Paul Schaal's two-run double paved the way to a four-run fifth inning, giving Kansas City a 5-3 victory over Minnesota and a split of their doubleheader. Harmon Killebrew's two-run homer in the third inning started the Twins to a 6-2 triumph in the first game.

A's 7, Brewers 6

Vide Blue won his 24th game and Reggie Jackson took over the American League home run lead with 31 as Oakland beat Milwaukee, 7-0.

## NL West Race

## REMAINING GAMES

San Francisco

Away—San Diego, Sept. 28 (n), 29 (n), 30 (n).

Los Angeles

Home—Houston, Sept. 28 (n), 29 (n), 30 (n).

## Sunday

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## Sunday's Line Scores

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 86-64-570-1 0

New York 80-80-500-20 0

St. Louis 85-71-553-7 1/2

Chicago 82-77-516-13 1/2

Philadelphia 69-91-433-30 0

San Francisco 88-71-553-1 1/2

Los Angeles 87-72-547-1 1/2

Cincinnati 79-81-494-8 1/2

Houston 78-81-491-10 0

San Diego 69-91-433-20 0

San Francisco 88-71-553-1 1/2

Los Angeles 87-72-547-1 1/2

Cincinnati 79-81-494-8 1/2

Houston 78-81-491-10 0

San Diego 69-91-433-20 0

San Francisco 88-71-553-1 1/2

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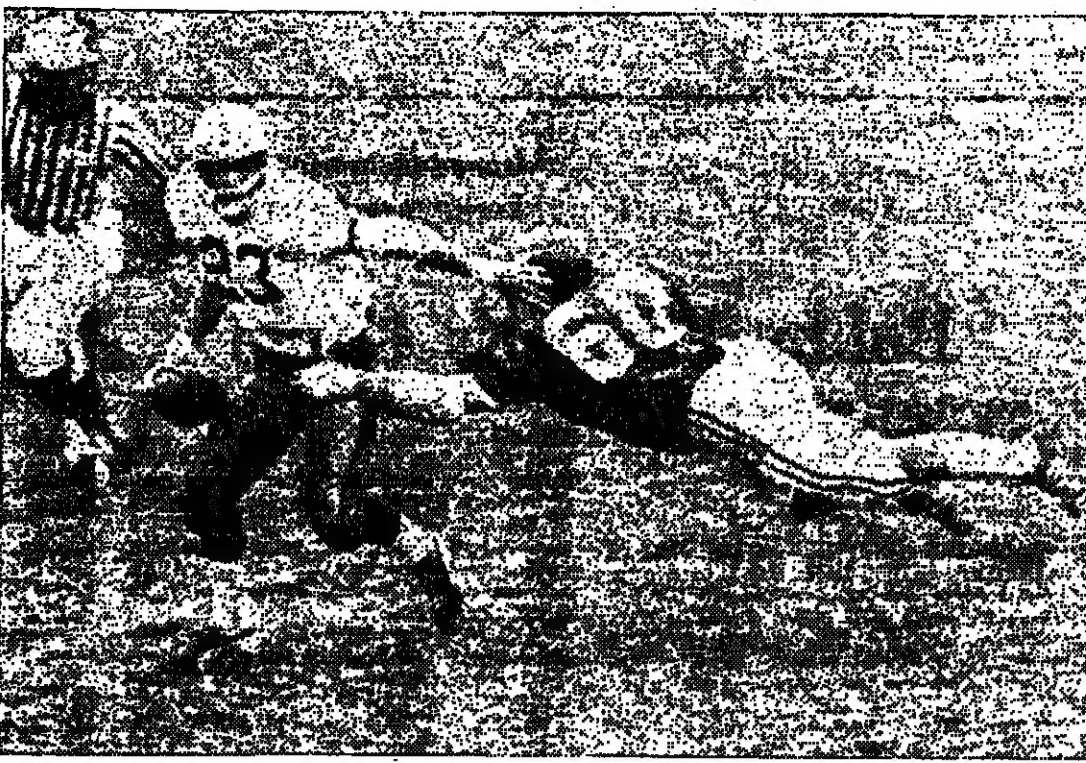
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COLLEGE TEX—Northwestern defensive tackle Pat Kershaw is about to hit Syracuse quarterback Bob Woodruff and cause a fumble. Woodruff recovered the ball but lost 13 yards on the play. Northwestern won game, 12-6.

## Mrs. King, Miss Casals Leave Court in Protest

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (UPI)—

America's top two women players face possible disciplinary action today after walking off the court during their singles final match in the \$75,000 Pacific Southwest Open tennis championships yesterday.

The action of Billie Jean King and Rosemary Casals, over questionable line calls, caused a furor that overshadowed Pancho Gonzalez's 2-6, 6-3, 6-3 victory over 19-year-old Jimmy Connors in the men's finals.

Miss Casals was leading 2-0 in the tie-breaker session when Mrs. King protested an "in" call by lineswoman Betty Chamel.

It was the second time during the set that the 1971 U.S. women's Open champion had protested a call by her. The match goes into the record books as a double default.

Mrs. King demanded that referee John Colman remove the lineswoman, Miss Casals joined her in this request.

"I was told by Mr. Colman that he didn't want to remove her because it would embarrass her," Mrs. King said. "I asked to see Jack Kramer, the official tournament referee, but he wasn't around."

"There had been seven or eight bad calls by this linesman. After a while, Mr. Colman said he would remove her. I want back to play. Then Rosemary came over and told me that Mr. Colman had changed his mind."

"It was then that we decided to walk off the court," Miss Casals said. "I felt a lot of calls you have to get before a linesman is removed."

Kramer said he would do everything possible to keep Mrs. King and Miss Casals from getting their prize money. First place was worth \$4,000 and second place \$2,500.

"I will request the International Lawn Tennis Federation to suspend their prize money," Kramer said, "and give them the most severe punishment possible. They should grow up. They're professionals."

But Gonzalez came from behind to beat Connors, who was once his pupil.

Gonzalez, 43, won his first U.S. Open title three years before Connors was born.

Hopman to Ref

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (UPI)—

Harry Hopman, formerly of Australia's Davis Cup teams, has been named referee for the U.S.-Romania challenge round, Oct. 8, 9 at Charlotte, N.C.

Robinson, 11, Sept. 27 (AP)—

Labron Harris ended seven years of frustration and disappointment when he birdied the third extra hole and won a sudden-death playoff with Bert Yancy in the \$100,000 Robinson Open golf tournament Sunday.

It was the first professional victory for the 6-foot-4 Harris, a pro since 1964 and a former national amateur champion. The victory was worth \$20,000 of the Oklahoma State graduate.

He and Yancy each had four-under-par 67s in the final round of the rain-delayed tournament.

Larry Elmore, Jim Colbert and former Masters champion Gary Brewer tied for third at 76. Elmore had a 67, Colbert a 68 and Brewer a final 69.

One stroke back were Jim Jamieson, Chuck Courtney and J. C. Sneed, all at 77. Jamieson, a non-winner in three years, had a remarkable back nine of 28 in the morning round to bolt into contention but slipped to a 72 in the afternoon 18. Courtney had rounds of 69 and 65 and Sneed finished with a 67.

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## Colorado Gets No. 1 Spot For Upsets

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT)—

Colorado provided the college football "shocker" of the week. The Buffaloes handed Ohio State its first defeat in its last 20 home games and the 20-14 upset gave the Big Eight conference its 17th straight football victory over Big 10 teams.

Coach Woody Hayes, whose Buckeye teams are not known for passing, said after the game, "I know what I know now I'd have passed sooner." As it was, Ohio State completed 50 of 83 passes, an unusually high figure for the usual ground-bound Buckeye attack.

These were primarily late desperation passes as Colorado led, 20-7, with less than four minutes to go. This may not have been such a big upset, however, Colorado "upset" Louisiana State two weeks ago, and maybe Colorado is just that good.

Army's biggest day in three seasons came in Atlanta, where a walk-on (nonrecruited) kicker, Jim Barclay, booted three field goals in a 15-13 triumph over favored Georgia Tech.



